Brigham Young recently sent a saucy report to the Department, in reference to his administration of Indian affairs in Utab. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has replied to him in very decided language. We quote a few

"You have been denouncing this Government, and threatening an armed resistance to the authorities sent out by the President. Indeed, unless you and your coadjutors are most grossly misrepresented, and your language misgoted, the appearance of those authorities among you is all that is necessary to prompt you to an overt act of treason. It could never have been intended, when the appropriations were made by Congress, that the money should he used in arousing savages to war against our own citizens, or to enable a subordinate officer to carry on treasonable practices against his own Government. The rule of this office is to withhold annuities from the Indians whenever they place themselves in a hostile or antagonisattitude towards the Government; and I know of no reason why the same rule should not be applied to you at this time; but as the appropriation has been exhausted, it is not neto consider that question now.

"You say, 'the troops must be kept away, for it is a prevalent fact, that wherever there are the most of these, we may expect to find the least security for persons and property.' The groups are under the direction of the President, and it is fair to presume that he would not send them to Utah Territory unless there was a neever the greatest number of troops are, there at to be found the greatest number of hostile Indians, it arises from the fact that the troops are necessary at such places to preserve the peace, and to keep the Indians in subjection. here is no reason why persons and property ould be any the less secure in the neighbor hood of the troops, nor is there any reason why peaceable citizens should object to their presence. If it is your intention to preserve peace, the troops will not interfere with you; but it you intend otherwise, then it is necessary that troops should be on the ground to enforce it. It is much to be regretted that such a state of affairs should exist, and it is always with great reluctance that we arrive at the conclusion that American citizens should at any time require the strong arm of power to compel obe-dience to the laws, or that a subordinate officer should so far forget his duty as to use his official position to injure one portion of his fellow itizens, and to alienate another portion from lovely to their Government. But when con vinced of the existence of such facts, the Chief Executive has no alternative left but to crush out rebellion, and for this purpose all the powers of the Government are placed under his

A TILT AT THE BONNETS .- The last number of the Westminster Review contains a lively arficle upon the dress of modern women. It is, upon the whole, a scathing criticism of the attire of the ladies of the year 1857. Here is a specimen of its criticism upon bonnets:

"Glancing at the fashions for 1857, what do we see? On the head is a something, the purpose of which it would be difficult to discover by reason; a structure of silk or straw, adorn-ed with flowers, ribbon, and lace, crowded on the angle of the jaws and the nape of the neck, and with its fore part just reaching the crown of the head. We have Mr. Spurgeon's authorty for the effect to the eye of the spectator in front. Being advised to preach against the prevailing folly in head-gear, he paused as he stood upon the platform, looked around him, and said: 'I have been requested to rebuke bonnets of the day, but, upon my word, I do not see any.' This is the bonnet of 1857, pinned to the head in some troublesome way, leaving the face exposed in a manner which one need not be a Turkish parent to disapprove, and causing the hair to be powdered with dust, od chilled by sun and wind, so that the physicians are easily believed, when they declare that cases of eye-disease, of toothache, and neuralgic pains of the head and face, are beand all precedent in their practice. For many months past, English women, and the ladies of America, where the extremes of heat and cold are greater than with us, have been subjecting themselves to the inconveniences of going out bareheaded, with the added annoyance of an apparatus which heats and worries the back of the neck. The broad-brimmed hats are a piece of good sense in the midst of a mass of folly. Pench, and other satirists, may quiz the hat as touches only the elderly wearers, and leaves the hat unimpeached. Some quizzical specimens, plumed and beribboned, and so turned up and wisted about as to serve no more useful purhere and there; but the simple original hat, with a brim which shades the eyes, and a crown nation, while it is exceedingly becoming to young wearers. As to older people—if they ensibly decline wearing the bonnet which exposes their gray hair to the very crown, and that the hat is too jaunty-why do they not recur to the indigenous, serviceable, be-

phinication, but we fear that it did not compute the chances of discomfiture before it offered battle with the women of our times.

Kansas News.

The great fraud by which an alien and odious Government is sought to be permanently imposed on the People of Kansas, approaches its finale. The bogus Constitutional Convention closed its labors on Saturday, the 7th instant. having completed its State Constitution, and decided not to submit it to the People. There is a pretence of submitting the question of Slavery or No Slavery by itself; but the Slavery clause so submitted may be rejected by an overwhelming vote, yet Slavery will continue to exist in Kansas, if this Constitution is her supreme law. No provision is made in it for abolishing or expelling Slavery, and the bare rejection of the pulsion. On the contrary, by expressly and fully confirming and perpetuating the "laws" of the bogus Legislature, the Convention has provided for the perpetuation of Slavery at all events. The pretence of submission is a fraud, and the refusal to submit the Constitution itself is an outrage, fitty perfecting the frauds whereof Kansas has been for three years the victim. It actually constituted a Provisional Govern-ment for Kansas, whereof its President, U. S. Surveyor General John Calhoun, is made Gov-This bold move is intended to superon the one hand, and the new Territorial Legis sture on the other. Thus the victory just won power once more snatched from their hands by usurpation, and vested in the master spirite dently is, to rush this Constitution through our new Democratic Congress forthwith, and thus turn Mr. Parrott out of his seat as Delegate, and have a State election under the auspice of the new Provisional Government, which wi provide the judges, superintend the polls, and count the votes. In that case, Oxford, Kicks pco, and McGee county, may be relied on to outdo all their past achievements, and to have admiring competitors all along the Missouri

now, yet we do not doubt her ultimate triumph. But there is doubtless to be a rush made to put this offspring of villainy and usurpation ble that the People of the free States should forthwith be made fully acquainted with its origin, character, and purpose. The chief danger lies in the fact, that a majority of the journals, especially those of the great cities, habitually conceal the important occurrences from day to day, transpiring in Kansas, where they cannot be distorted to the prejudice of the Free State party. Not one single Democratic or National American paper issued throughout the free States has a regular correspondent in Kansas, or even pretends to give full accounts of what takes place there. This systematic

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE. Highly Important from India-Delhi Taken by

The steamer Arabit, arrived at New York

Thursday, with Liverpeol dates to the 31st ult., being one week later. She brings upwards of \$1,000,000 in specie from England, and about \$100,000 additional from Havre.

Sir Gore Ouseley comes passenger by the Arabia. Later and important news has been received

from India. Delhi has been stormed and cap-tured. The King of Delhi escaped. The Brit ish loss was only 600. No quarter was given to the men, but the women and children were

Gen. Havelock was at Cawnpore, and had been considerably reinforced. The garrison at Lucknow gallantly held out. Considerable renforcements had arrived at Calcutta. Heavy failures have occurred at Liverpool. The Borough Bank has suspended.

The money market was generally uncharged The Times says that the entire suspension specie payments by the New York and Boston banks is the most satisfactory announcement that could have been looked for. The news ar-

riued out by the Fulton on the 26th. The expected to exceed £900,000.

The Times publishes the relief act of the

Pennsylvania banks. The panic which induced a run on some of the Irish banks has in a great measure subsided The Belfast Banner reports the state of the Irish banking establishments as eminently sat isfactory. Seven years ago, viz: in October, 1850, Ireland's note circulation was £4,950,000, and gold held by all the banks was £1,232,000. The last returns show the paper circulation at £6,497,000, and the gold at £2,270,000, or more

ber, 1850. Prioress and Babylon were beaten for the Cambridgeshire stakes.

than twice the amount of bullion held in Octo-

France.-Gen. Cavaignac died very suddenly recently.

The Duke of Grammont, successor to M. Rayneval, French Minister at Rome, has just left Paris for his post. It is said that he is charged to recommend once more, and in earnest terms, the necessity of reforms in the Pontifical States.

Prussia .- The Prince of Prussia has under taken to conduct the public affairs. The health of the King, however, was improving.

Austria.—There had been more failures in

Spain .- The Spanish Ministry had organ-

Vienna, but the worst of the crisis was believed Switzerland.—The Swiss elections resulted largely in favor of the Liberals.

Sardinia.—A Royal decree has appeared

dissolving the present Chambers, and fixing the 15th of November for the general election. China .- The blockade of Canton river strictly enforced. Several junks, attempting to break it, have been captured. Prices of tea continue to advance. The decrease in exports to Great Britain is 4,800,000

pounds.

We subjoin the following highly important details from the English papers: FROM INDIA.

Assault by the English on Delhi-its Fall-the

The following telegram was recieved at the Foreign Office (through the commissioners for the affairs of India) on the 27th October, at

10.30 A. M. " The fall of Delhi .- Delhi was assaulted on the morning of September 14th, and the north-ern part of the city taken. On the 16th, the nagazine was stormed; and on the 20th, the whole city was occupied. The King and his sons escaped, disguised as women. The attack on the 14th was made with four columns, one of which, composed of the Cashmere Contin-gent, was repulsed; the other column were uccessful. An entrance was first effected at the Cashmere gate. An advance was then and Cabul gate. The resistance was very obstinate, and our loss was computed at six hundred killed and wounded, including fifty offi-

The Storming of Delhi. The Bombay Times has the following ac-

count of the attack on Delhi: "Several batteries, armed with heavy guns, were established in commanding positions with in a short distance from the city walls, so that the bastions could be destroyed by our fire. This was successfully accomplished, but with the loss of two officers, Lieutenant Hildebrand, of the artillery, and Lieutenant Bannerman, of the Belooch battalion, who were killed. Having thus established batteries in advanced posiand the Cashmere and Moree bastions suffered severely from our shot and shell. The enemy kept up with undiminished vigor. On the I'0th and 11th of September, one or two sorties were made by the enemy, but without any result, notwithstanding the proximity of our batteries to the walls. For two days longer, our artillery continued to play on the city, until, on the 12th, the Cashmere bastion and half the adjacent curtain were in ruins. Preparations were now made for the assault, and General Wilson, in an order issued a few day previous, laid down the line of conduct to be pursued by the troops. No quarter was to be given to the mutineers, but the women and children were to be spared. On the 14th of September, the assault was made on the city, which was entered by a division of our troops, who succeeded in effecting a

The following telegraphic message gives particulars of the successful assault on Delhi:

"The assault took place yesterday morning, soon after daybreak, and the storming was entirely successful. We were soon in possession of the end of the fort, with the Cashmere, Cabul, and Moree gates, which we now hold, with the church, college, and other large buildings, near this one, in which the headquarters are. reparations are making for heavy batteries to knock the mutineers out of those parts of the city in which they now are. Many of the city people have come in for and received quarter: Sepoys want to come, but not permitted.

following extra of the Delhi Gazette gives further details of the storming operation on the 14th:

"Delhi was stormed this morning, and the British forges are in possession of the line of defences from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion, and the Moree gate and bastion, the English church, Skinner's house, the College, and the turn the guns from the captured bastions on the city, and to bring up other guns and mortars to commanding points.

"The enemy for the present retain the La-

hore and other bastions, the palace, Selimghur, and the chief part of the city; but our hold of the portion that has been secured appears firm, and the fall of the remainder is to be expected. " Sept. 15, 9 A. M .- We continue to hold the city from the College to the Cabul gate, and the enemy holds the magazine, which we are now shelling. The palace is also being

shelled. Many of the mutineers had fled yesterday.
"8 P. M.—All well. We have made a breach in the magazine, and storm it at dawn. The enemy's musketry fire is much reduced.

has just been received from Delhi:
"'The magazine was stormed at daylight by
the 61st foot, Belogch battalion, and part of ed, and the enemy about forty killed. One hundred and twenty-five guns were taken in the

magazine.'
"Sept. 17.—The latest message from Delhi is up to 2 P. M. yesterday. Our mortars continue to play upon the palace from the magazine enclosure. The enemy entirely abandoned the Kishengunge battery, and we have found in it, in roution, five 12 pounder mortars, making the total number of pieces of ordnance taken, in and before Delhi, upwards of two hundred.
"The battery peross the river, opposite King-

"The battery neross the river, opposite Kinghur, is also reported to have been abandone by the mutineers who are in detached groups fighting from the tops of houses; their organization into regiments is fast being broken up.

From the London Times.

ti leers was obstinate, and our own loss severe.

If was not until the 16th that the magazine was stormed. On the 20th, our troops took entire

Our loss was 600 men, including 50 officers. Our los was 600 men, including 50 officers. Of the latter, the names of six are given as baving been killed in the assault, and four in the operations preceding it. The slaughter a nong the mutineers was no doubt very great. A large number escaped over the bridge, and a mong them the King of Delhi and his two sins, disguised in women's clothes. It is to be boped that by the next mail we shall hear that these three miserable chiefs of the rebellion three been taken and executed. have been taken and executed.

The loss to our troops has been indeed se vere, but not more so than might be expected from the magnitude of the place, the despera-tion of the resistance, and the length of time over which the fighting extended. The casual ties among the officers have been particular! heavy. We will not attempt to condole with those who are bereaved on this sad occasion suffice it to say, that their sons, or brothers, or of the most brilliant exploits of our history, and in saving their country from by far the Accatest calamity which has threatened it within our time. The effects of the capture of Delhi Fill be, no doubt, immediate and complete. The neck of the rebellion is indeed broken. The capital towards which the mutineers flocked from every quarter, the rendezvous to which they were evidently directed to repair, the chief city of the Mohammedan dynasty, and the resince of the mock king who had ruled in trem bling state during the past four months, is now in the power of the foreign race whose expul-sion was the end and aim of this dark plot, the roots of which have struck so deep, and the seed of which has been so long sown. To the utroost extremities of India will the news be borne, how, after standing their ground for mouths against an overwhelming array of na-tive forces, the dauntless islanders assaulted a city containing two or three times their number of enemies, and carried it after a stout resist ance, destroying or driving out the army which held it, and sending the King to wander a fugitive until the certain hour of retribution comes.
The other news is of a checkered nature.
First in interest is the fate of Lucknow. With regard to this place and its brave garrison, we favoral le. General Havelock crossed the Ganges on the 13th of September, expecting to be joisted almost immediately by Gen. Outram's forces. Letters had been received from Lucknow, re porting that the garrison was in excellen apprise, and had repulsed an attack on the 5th of Sep ember, with great loss to the assailants. They i ad provisions sufficient to last them to Octobe list, by which day they were pretty sure to be reli wed by Generals Havelock and Outram. The pobable safety of this garrison, and the woner and children it defends, will be received with a much pleasure as the more important news of the fall of Delhi, and the continued quiet (the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. Since , te horrors of Cawnpore, the attention every ne has been concentrated on Lucknow, and if my evil were to befall its defenders, all

the su cesses of our arms in other places would hadly feem to make amends.

The fall of Delhi, and the loss of the great arient; there established, has so completely cresh, the chances of the mutineers, that we may har almost with indifference of the sporadic out reaks which are reported from different quarters. In Scinde, which is occupied by Bombay regiments, there have been attempts de aba to the centre, and at Shikarpore on the no. In, towards the Punjaub. At the two latter places, the mutineers were artillerymen, who seem especially predisposed to revolt— whether it be that they think that, without artil ery, we shall be powerless, or that they are solicite I beyond all others by the enemy, who know we value of the arm. However, in each case the disturbance was promptly suppressed; and as Scinde is an isolated region, and a wing tius, 1 d been dispatched to Kurrachee, we may hepe that there is an end of apprehensio in that quarter. However, there can be no doubt hat the whole of Central India for more than a thousand miles-in fact, from Joudpore or the west to Assam on the east-was, at the

time of the fall of Delhi, in a very disturbed replied smartly with grape and musketry, but "Raspootana, which contains the most war-our loss was inconsiderable, and our fire was like race in India, with perhaps the exception of the Sikhs, was full of rebels. The Joudpore Lagion, that model force, according to Colonel Sykes, had defeated the Rajah's regular troops, giving another instance of a force raised and paid by ourselves turning against us, while the private troops of the native Princes are stanch to our cause. General Lawrence had, however, attacked and defeated them, and was waiting at Beauw for the 89th regiment and other Europeans, which had been dispatched by the Bombay Government, to enable Gen. Roberts to relieve him. Proceeding eastward, we have vainly endeavoring to restrain the Gwalior contingent. As yet, his chief occupation has been to watch our troops—the contingent, with his own—bit, in spite of all his efforts, they have get off with the mutineers from Mhow and Ladore, were on the Chumbul by the 6th, and the last accounts were at Dholpore, about fifty miles from Agra. The telegram from t alcutta states that they were expected to be . 1 Agra by the 18th, but, as when this was writte, the assault and capture of Delhi was not know the may well believe that the Gwalior report of think better of the matter, and that the capital and the flight of the king will teach them a little discretion."

There is, in fact, no intelligence which would warrant the supposition that Agra has been really endangered. The last news speaks only of the death of Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant of the death of Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant Governor of the Northwest Provinces, which took place on the 6th of September. Still pro-ceeding eastward, we have the telegraphic communic stion with Benares cut off, as is supposed by the mutineers of Ramghur, in Behar. The Dinap ire mutineers had gone up the country to Na ode, where they had persuaded the 50th native infantry to mutiny. One of the dis patches speaks of Saugor and Jubbulpore, in patch; speaks of Sangor and Jubbulpore, in Bund; cund, as being threatened by this gang, tunder he leadership of Koor Singh. The most easter, point of the disturbance coincides with the extreme limit of the empire. Assum was threatened with an outbreak; Col. Hannay had entrepended himself, and the Rajah had been

pprepended.
This was the state of things when the troops of General Wilson and General Nicholson as event has been on the mutineers throughou he country we shall only learn by succe mails. We may well expect that it will be the signal for their dispersion, and that when they find that the capital of Mohammedan India is in our hands, the mutinous corps will fall to pieces, ecovered, with the Punjab safe, and with troop ferriving daily, we shall soon be able to dispose of any hands which may infest Central India. Sat it cannot be denied that the fall of Delhi has not been an hour too early. The prolonged resistance of the rebels was, no doubt, beginning Resistance of the rebels was, no doubt, beginning to give new courage to the restless spirits all through the country. The disaffection of the Bombayregiments in Scinde, the proposed march of the Gwalior contingent on Agra, and of the Dinapore rebels on Jubbulpore, show how daring the enemy had become. What else, indeed, could be expected? Here were nearly 100,000 men in arms against we or on the roint of men in arms against us, or on the point of yielding to the temptation; and in the whole country, from the months of the Indus to the headwaters of the Burhampooter, were only a few weak detachments of European troops.

Except before Delhi, there was not a column

containing 2,000 effective men. It is, indeed winderful that our people have stood with firmness everywhere, and the sight has no doubt hid its effect. Their heroism has not been lost,

the intelligence by the present mail is fuller the Mauritius and the Cape have sent regiments, than usual, it seems dwarfed by the interest and that is all. However, at the time that the which attaches to this military exploit. Delhi present mail was dispatched, the long expected which attaches to this military exploit. Delhi was assaulted on the morning of the 14th of Siptember. The attack was made in four columns, of which one, composed of the Cashmere contingent, sent to our assistance by the late Gholab Singh, was repulsed. The others, of July with part of the 38th regiment, original-like and the replace a regiment dispatched h wever, were successful. An entrance was ly sent out to replace a regiment dispatched effected at the Cashmere gate, to the north of from Ceylon, had arrived at Galle, and will not be considered at the cashmere gate, to the north of the city. An advance was made along the mail we may expect to hear that several thoughts, we learn that the resistance of the muthenceforward everything becomes easy. The mutineers have now no stronghold; they are in the open field, and must meet our troops in fair fight. The result cannot be doubtful. All that we have to fear now is that these desperat men will form themselves into bands of robber and plander the country, eluding a contest will us wherever they can. Indeed, we must loc to see robbery, murder, and incendiarism, prev alent for many months to come. This is the most serious evil that still remains to be met. It must be met with swiftness and severity.

Arrival of the Ariel.

St. Johns, Nov. 15 .- The Ariel, from Liver ool for New York, sailed from the former port on the evening of the 4th inst., and will be at the latter port on Tuesday morning. has 184 passengers.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New York

24th ultimo, had not reached Southampton when the Ariel took her departure. The second attempt to launch the Great Eastern had been postponed one month. Several persons were injured, two of them serious ly, at the first attempt.

King Victor Emanuel of Sardinia had sul

scribed ten thousand francs to the Indian mutiny fund.

The Liverpool provision market was dull. Beef heavy. Pork dull and nominal. Tallow lat and nominal.

Arrival of the City of Washington New York, Nov. 16 .- The steamer City Washington has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., anticipated by the arrival of the steamer Ariel off Cape Race.

The attempted launch of the leviathan steam Great Eastern commenced at noon on the 3d, when, after moving several feet, an accident to the machinery put a stop to further opera tions, and they cannot now be resumed till De ember; meantime, the vessel is in danger of

settling.
The London money market was unfavorably affected by the Niagara's news. Consols on Saturday reached 90½, but afterwards receded. Money was active. The bank continued to lose gold, and there were apprehensions of a rise of

the rates to 9 per cent.

The funeral of General Cavaignac, at Paris, was an imposing affair. Fifteen thousand perthere being no address at the tomb.

The city of Washington brings upwards of £11,000 in specie.

From California.

New Orleans, Nov. 13 .- The mails per steam ship Granada have just arrived. She is still tained at quarantine, having yellow fever

board. The advices from California are generally unimportant. The news from the mines is of an encourag

The vigilance committee have revoked the penalties attached to the sentences of banishment pronounced by them.

The San Francisco markets were quiet. There had been no arrivals from Atlant

An arrival from the plains confirms statement heretofore made, that on the 10th or 12th of September a train consisting of one hundred persons were slain by the Indians, except a few children, who were sold to the Mormons were at the bottom of the affair. An arrival at San Francisco, from China, brings information that all the European resi dents at Ningpo were banished on the 4th of

The Methodist Protestant Church of the North and West.

Cincinnati, Nov. 14 .- A special Convention of the delegates from the various annual Conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church of early in the spring. the North and West, has been in session here for several days.

No important action was taken until yester-

day, when the following preamble and resoluons were adopted: "Whereas we have received satisfactory information that entire freedom of discussion on

the subject of Slavery cannot be enjoyed Lynchburg; and whereas we do not feel under obligations to meet our Southern brethren upon any other ground than terms of equality; there-

"Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unnecessary for representatives of the North and Mr. Hunter.

West to attend the General Conference at Lynchburg, with a view to secure redress of the grievances which we suffer."

At the afternoon session, a memorial to the General Conference was drawn up, which says: "It is our earnest desire to perpetuate the union with the General Association, but we must in Christian fairness state that insuperable impediments prevent the continuance of the untary holding of slaves, conflicts with the rights of humanity, and we regard it as our bounden duty as ministers and members of the church to oppose the above practice; also, that the word 'white' be struck from the Constitu-

The memorial was adopted. The Convention will probably adjourn to

New York, Nov. 16 .- There has been an in tense excitement in stocks to-day. The bulls have complete possession of the market. The bank statement, made after the adjournment of the second board, announcing the specie line to be nineteen and a half millions, caused a still greater buoyancy, and the street operations were continued to a late hour. The bank stocks were also large, at a heavy advance. Missouri 6s, declined to 73, in consequence of the defeat of the tax bill in the Leg-

Capture of Government Trains by the Mormon The dispatches received at Washington from Chief Justice Echols, of Utah, in relation to the capture of Government trains by the Mormons, is dated at "Camp Sweet Water, twenty-one miles east of South Pass, October 13, 1857." Judge Echols says: "An express has just arrived from Gree

"An express has just arrived from Green river, and reports that on the night of October 5, a train of twenty-six wagons was captured by the Mormons, twenty-five miles from the Pacific Spring. At the same time, two other trains were taken near Green river—in all, seventy-eight wagons and loading. The Mormons said they had seven hundred men there, and fifteen hundred more at Salt Lake city.

"Colonel Alexander is encamped on Ham's Fort, thirty miles in advance of the front train. Fort, thirty miles in advance of the front train which is destroyed. He sent Captain Marcy enable the teamsters to collect their cattle. The Mormons killed no one, for the reason that

two, and may rue their impudence. We have forty-seven men in this command, but Colonel Smith is a host within himself. We have determined, if attacked, to use the rifles in the

act of Mormon treason, was immediately laid before the President of the United States, who sultation upon its soutents. The intelligence was considered in Cabinet meeting in the after

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The New York Tribune publishes a long rec ord of local villianies and crimes, which trans-bired within twenty-four hours. Among other rine Chambers, who surrendered herself to the officers of the law. She informed the officer who had her in charge, that she was one of the girls calling themselves "The Chain Gang." She stated that the object of the gang was to throw vitriol on obnoxious persons, occasionally stab a person by way of amusement, and comnit other outrages. She told the officer that a short time since she killed a child of hers by stuffing cotton in its nostrils. The Chain Gang held nightly meetings, and were consulted by various persons who desired them to act for them. She said that she lived in Cow Bay, Five Points, where the gang met. An officer was dispatched to huut the place, and ascertain if there was any truth in the statement of the

The St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat of the 3d inst. claims to have heard from the Pembina region, and reports seven hundred majority for Sibley, Democrat, for Governor, electing him by two hundred and ninety majority. It also claims three majority in the Senate, and six in the House. The St. Paul Times says there are not one hundred and ninety legal voters in the Pembina region. This does not prove however that a return reas real possess. prove, however, that a return may not be sent thence, giving Sibley seven hundred majority, or eleven hundred if necessary. Sibley will undoubtedly get the certificate

The case of Mrs. Caroline Woodman, whose release from the Flushing, Long Island, Luna-tic Asylum, on a writ of habeas corpus, has ated so much noise, appears to be a precedent for a number of similar cases. Selah Squires, Esq. has applied to the Supreme Court of New The telegasph between Boons and Cape
Sparteret, connecting Europe and Africa, had
York, asking for a writ, commanding the keep
er of that institution for the release of Miss
er of that institution for the release of Miss Annie Bassett Smith, detained there on account of alleged "moral insanity." The suit is brought at the instance of her brother. The lady has been an inmate of the Asylum for

> One day last week, a merchant in Gardiner offered to give a barrel of flour to Rev. Charles Blake, the Baptist minister in that city, provided the young ladies would haul it to him. To this they consented, and, having obtained a small pair of trucks, the flour was placed thereon, and about forty young ladies took hold of the ropes and drew the barrel about half a mile, up one of the steepest hills in Gardiner, to the minister's house. The Gardiner Band, seeing what was going on, headed the proces-sion, and played some excellent music during the haul. There was a large crowd to witness the proceedings, and a cabinet-maker brought out a very handsome rocking chair, which he fastened to the barrel, and let it go as an additional present to the minister. Those Gardiner girls are full of spunk, and are not to be put down or bluffed off very easily.—Portland

> Rev. C. S. Stewart, of the U. S. Navy, having been "honored" with a three hours visit with Louis Napoleon, writes home an account of it, in which he is highly eulogistic of his Imperial Highness. He was surprised, among other agreeable surprises, at his "kindness of heart." The New York Tribune, commenting severely on this last specimen of toadyism, justobserves that the Republicans butchered in streets of Paris, for daring to resist his bloody usurpation and stand by Liberty and the Constitution, never attained a knowledge of his "kindness of heart."

> A new way has been devised in Rhode Isl and for getting rid of troublesome tenants. A landlord in Central Falls stuffed the chimney of one of his houses with straw, to smoke the tenant out. The tenant shortly after died, from the effects of the smoking and fright.

Some inquiry has been made regarding the Webster has immortalized the class by stating with great pertinacity that "Broker is derived butter we use is entirely Eastern. In view of from Broke;" a derivation no one will have the hardihood to dispute.

Mr. Mason has sent to the President his resignation of Minister to France, to take effect from the 1st of January next; but he will be requested to remain in service until the arrival Mr. Slidell, his successor, who will go out

Mr. Walsh writes to the Journal of Commerce that Salvini, who lately played Othello in Paris to universal admiration, is the greatest tragic actor of the present time.

Mr. W. F. Ritchie has returned to his post as editor of the Richmond Enquirer. He expresses himself satisfied with the conduct of the paper in his absence by Baker P. Lee, the assistant editor, and he calls upon Governor Wise to state his position on the Senatorial question. He does not believe Mr. Wise will permit his name to be used in opposition to

Gen. Pillow did not get a vote in the Tennessee Legislature for United States Senator. The vote was as follows: A. O. P. Nicholson, 58 John Bell, 35; William B. Campbell, 1.

Ex-Governor Shannon, of Ohio and Kansas was relieved in St. Louis, recently, of a \$190 watch, and pocket-book with contents, \$80 in

Demoine City, the capital of Iowa, has passed an ordinance, in her corporate capacity, for the issue of "scrip" to circulate as money, and have passed a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to pay three per cent. per month in-terest till the 1st of January, on all orders drawn by the city prior to the first of October

The N. Y. and Erie and Williamsport and El. mira Railroad bridge, at Elmira, is nearly undermined by the freshet. No trains can pass over it. The New York and Eric Railroad track is greatly damaged. All the bridges upon the various streams in this vicinity have been carried away, and no trains are running in any direction. The water was now falling slowly. The rain storm in the western part of the State was the heaviest known for many years. It was very destructive. On the Central Railroad several culverts have been broken away, while the numerous breaks on the canals have overflowed the roads.

An important decision has just been given. by the highest court in New York, upon the by the highest court in New York, upon the right of a railroad company to lay its track on a public street. A citizen of Syracuse sued the \$60,000 to \$80,000. The State had no in-Central Railroad Company for damages, for having laid its track in front of his property. It was contended, in opposition to his claim, that as it was a public street, and had been surrendered to the public use by the owners of the adjoining property, the company had a right to build a railroad through it, inasmuch as this was one mode by which the public made use of it. The Supreme Court decided in favor of the railroad company; but the Court of Appeals has reversed this decision, deciding that the dedication of land to the uses of the public as a highway is not a dedication of it to the use of a railroad company; and that, consequently, a railroad cannot be built upon a highway, with-

Fagitive slave cases are plentiful in Cincin The Mormons killed no one, for the reason that no resistance was made.

"Colonel Smith will collect the trains on this side, and escort them forward. One train is now before us, and two behind. We are in good spirits, and that is a great help to all. The Mormons will likely attack us in s. day or two, and may rue their impudence. We have We have out Colonel slaves from labor, so as to prevent their delivslaves from labor, so as to prevent their delivery and arrest by their claimant and master, him! When the moment came to set out for to whom they owed service." The warrant was the scaffold, she refused to be conveyed in a termined, it attacked, to use the rings in the lines. We shall most likely take the route on Bear river for Salt Lake city. The want of forage for our mules is the greatest hindrance, but we shall go or, if we have to walk and carry our provisions."

The above dispatch, showing the first overt Million for committing willful perjury, in swear the formulation, a very prolix document. She then took off her cap and shawl, threw them at the scaffold, she refused to be conveyed in a cart, but, taking the executioner by the arm, walked firmly there. Having run up the steps, she stood near the fatal block lightening with great calmness to the reading of the text of her condemnation, a very prolix document. She ing positively to certain statements on the trial of Wait, especially in denying that he gave the alares permission to come into Ohio. It is asserted by the complainant that Million admitted, while the jury ware out, that the negro Lewis told him that he ghould leave Kentucky From the London Times.

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er Lee, who entered upon an examination of the charge against Mr. Million, which resulted in his discharge. The case of Mr. Putney was postponed until the 18th instant, and the defendant required to give bail in five hundred

dollars.

county and other parts of Minnesota is positively contradicted by the St. Paul Times of the 4th instant. It says that the grasshoppers did de-stroy most of the crops in portions of Stearnes county. No necessity existed for calling for aid outside of the county where the destruction was visible, nor for going outside of the Territory. The committee who did so was self-constituted, and considerably more scared than hurt. We quote: "We have never known the crops of Minnesota to yield so plentiful a harvest as during the past season. In the Minnesota valley and in the southern part of the Territory our farmers speak in the most enthusiastic terms of the crops; and had not the grasshoppers committed depredations in some of the northern counties, we should have been able to say, that never before had Minnesotians been better prepared to supply themselves with the necessaries of life than during the years 1857-'58. As it is, those who have been un fortunate can easily be cared for by the resoures within our own reach. So do us the justice, gentlemen of the press, to say that we are not starving, but that we are in a smiling and prosperous condition, aside from the general

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, who seems to speak from the card, writes of the forthcoming message thus: "It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan, in his first annual message to Congress, will take bold ground on the currency question; that he will reaffirm the principles laid down so clearly in his celebrated speech on the Independent Treasury Bill. He believes that it was the in ention of the framers of the Constitution to establish a hard money currency, and that the action of Congress since has been a steady de-parture from that intention. It will be his ob-ject, then, to retrace the false steps taken, and seven years. The case is likely to prove both to bring the Government back to the true

ramp caused by the financial pressure.

"The issue will be made in the next Con gress, whether State banks have the constitu tional power to issue circulating ' promises to pay.' There will be a large party to take the negative of the argument, who will not, it is said, yield until a decision has been given on the question by the Supreme Court of the Uni-ted States. A general bankrupt law for the banks will be presented for action. This will provide a fixed legal course for putting into iquidation insolvent banks all over the Union."

The trial of David Watt, of Adams county, Ohio, for harboring slaves, in violation of the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Act, came up efore Judge Leavitt, in the U. S. District Court, Cincinnati, on the 10th. The indictment charges Mr. Watt with unlawfully harboring eight slaves—a man named Lewis, his wife, and six children—in September, 1856, and subsequently aiding and abetting their escape to Canada, the fugitives being claimed as the property of Squire B. Million, of Rowan county, Ky. The desence attempted to show that the slaves were voluntarily sent into a free State by their master, to avoid an execution for debt, and that Mr. Wait only gave them such accommodation at his house as he would have given to any other traveller, and that he had no agency in their being sent to Canada.

A meeting of the working men of Philadelphia was held in Spring Garden, on the 19th. Resolutions advising the issue of four million dollars of city warrants, to be legal currency for the payment of debts due by or to the city. were passed. Several speeches full of the pith and marrow of the times" were made. Good order was preserved throughout.

The Prairie Farmer speaks of the production of butter at the West, as a business destined to become great and flourishing. Probably have thought get breadstuffs, pork, hams, &c, from the West, as the main source of supply, while the butter we use is entirely Eastern. In view of lar that butter has not become a staple there If attention is now directed to the subject by newspapers and agricultural periodicals and authorities of the West, we may probably expect cheap butter from that quarter before many years. The Farmer and the Chicago Press both admit that at present the prairie butter must be considered an inferior article; but they attribute the deficiency in quality to the lack of care in the business.

The Republic of Mexico is no more. Oscilating between despotism and anarchy, distract ed by internal feuds and the ambition of rival leaders, subject continually to intestine wars. conspiracies, and revolutions, it is of little moment to the wretched inhabitants whether her form of Government be republican or monarchical. It has been a despotism continually to the party happening to be in the minority. The telegraph has already informed us that President Comonfort has been clothed with the dictatorial powers. The recent conspiracy in the city of Mexico, the incipient signs of revolt throughout the Republic, and the rumors of a Spanish invasion, are the causes leading to this extraordinary vestment of power in the hands

of one man.

If Comonfort shall succeed in quieting the Republic, harmonizing the discordant elements, and reinvigorating the resources of Mexico, it will matter little whether he be President simply, or Emperor. Should the reported invasion by Spain take place, it will lead to important consequences, and may involve our own Government. It will present our filibustering adventurers a fine opportunity to league with the Mexican cause in a raid upon Cuba—the result of which may be the wresting of that coveted island from the authority of Spain. It would be virtually, for it would happen inevitably, its annexation to the United States.

Proceedings in the case of Miss Anne Bas sett Smith, the young lady who has been kept in the Insane Asylum at Flushing, L. I., for the past seven years, were commenced on the 10th, at the private residence of Judge Davies, in New York.

One thousand two hundred and ten persons thirty seven for robbery. On Sunday, the 1st instant, the cotton factor

A lunatic once informed his physician.

was classifying cases of insanity, that he had lost his wite by watching a politician, whose course was so crooked that it turned his brain. The returns of the banks of Georgia, in com-

pliance with the Governor's proclamation, for October 1st, 1857, show an aggregate of \$1,320,429 in specie, and a circulation of \$4,944,958. Capital punishments are extremely rare

announcement, recently, that a woman, under sentence of death, in prison in the province of Jutland, (where it is certain there has been no execution for three hundred years,) was to be executed the next morning, not only plunged the whole neighboring country into commotion, but attracted crowds from a great distance. The condemned was a young woman named Gertrude, daughter of John, a peasant, (in Denmark peasants have no family names,) and her crime was murdering her husband, who

NEW YORK STILL REPUBLICAN.

ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1857.

To the Editor of the National Era: The Republicans of New York have been shamefully remiss in their duties. But they do not admit that the State has yet receded from PROSPECTUS OF THE TWELFTH VOLUME its position as a Republican State. The Gov. ernor, Lieutenant Governor, Senate, and Assembly, are Republican. The Democrats have by a stolen march, obtained possession of a few State offices heretofore held by the Know Nothings. This is the sum and substance of the boasted victory.

As to the popular vote, it should be remem bered that the Democratic vote is scarcely inreased, while the Republican vote has fallen off to the extent of its former majority. The cities of New York and Brooklyn give 32,000 Democratic majority. Albany, Buffalo, Troy, and Rochester, some 10,000 more. The rural districts give 30,000 Republican majority on an exceedingly light vote.

The people in the country seemed to be par alyzed by the "hard times" and "high taxes." Farmers passing by the polls with their teams could not be persuaded to stop and vote. Act ive Republican electioneerers had been silenced by disaster in their business affairs, and men of wealth were soured by their enormous tax bills.

Perhaps the greatest force of all used by the Democratic party was the Liquor interest. The iquor dealers were actively in the field, with lenty of money, working to defeat the Republican party, while the Temperance men were juieted by the unsatisfactory character of the cense law passed last winter.

These are some of the causes of our partia efeat. A little energy, however, could easily ave overcome them all.

P. S .- I see that a correspondent calls is question the statement of Judge Jay in relation to the Church and Slavery. In this city there are some thirty churches, and I think not over five of them are Anti-Slavery in their influence; and my observation leads me to believe that a similar ratio holds good in all the cities, at least, in the State.

DEATH

In Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, August 17, A. D. 859, Benjamin R. Noble, aged 43 years.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, November 17, 1857

Flour, Howard Street - - \$5.25 @ 0.00 Flour, City Mills - - - 5.12 @ 5.87 Rye Flour - - - - - 4.50 @ 4.62 Corn Meal 3.50 @ 3.75 - 1.22 @ 1.27 - 1.06 @ 1.22 Wheat, white . . Wheat, red . . . 75 @ 72 @ Corn, white - - - - - -Corn, yellow Rye, Pennsylvania 80 (a, 00 . . . 60 (a, 63 cinia · . 28 (a, 32 . . . 33 (a, 36 . . . 5.00 (a, 5.50 . . 2.50 (a, 2.75 Rye, Virginia Oats, Pennsylvania . Clover Seed Cimothy Seed . 15.00 (20.00 130 @ 14 1.30 @ 1.40 12 @ 00 13 @ 15 21.50 @22.00 Hops - - - . . . Potatoes, Mercer -Bacon, Shoulders . Bacon, Sides . . Bacon, Hams . Pork. Mess . . . Pork, Prime . . · 18.00 @18.50 Lard, in barrels 13 @ 00 @ Lard, in kegs . . Wool, Unwashed . Wool, Washed - -00 Wool, Pulled -Wool, Fleece, fine Wool, Choice Merino . . . Butter, Western, in kegs - - Butter, Roll - -Coffee, Java

NEW YORK MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, November 17, 1857 Flour, State brands - - - \$4,75 a 4 85 Flour, State brands, extra - 4.95 @ 5.20 Flour, Western 4.75 (a 4.85 Flour, Southern . . . 5.10 (a 5.30 Corn Meal - - - - 3.40 @ 3.75 Wheat, white 1.40 @ 1.45 Wheat, red - 1.25 (a 1.30 Oats . , 42 @ Clover Seed 11.00 @12.00 l'imothy Seed Hay 55 Bacon, Sides . . . Bacon, Hams Pork, Mess Beef · · · · Lard, in barrels Lard, in kegs . Butter, Western . . Butter, State Coffee, Rio Coffee, Java · · Wool, Unwashed . . Wool, Washed Wool, Floece, common -Wool, Fleece, fine . Iron, Scotch, Pig ime, Rockland 1.00 @ 0.00 ime, common

nine, ten years of age, was taken with schooping cough ngth decided to try a bottle of your Dr. Wistar's Balsam ecommended the Balsam to many of my neighbors, effecting a speedy cure.
You are at liberty to make any use of the above you

nink proper. If it skall induce anybody to use your Balsam, I shall be giad, for I have great confidence in i Yours, P. GUITTE,
Proprietor of the Courier de St. Hyacinthe.

[] None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the DR. S. S. FITCH'S "SIX LECTURES."

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THE NATIONAL ERA.

Washington, D. C. G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR ;

JOHN G. WEITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1858.

The National Era is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power; an advocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed; a fee to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or lay men, and to all measures directly or indirectly countenancing proscription on account of birth-place or religion; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Freelom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases. It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetually antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its work ings can be counteracted only by a permanent system of measures; and it therefore has supported, and will continue to support, the R publican Party, so long as it shall be true t Freedom, holding itself, however, perfectly in-dependent, at liberty to approve or condemn whatever may accord or conflict with its oft-

avowed principles.

It presents weekly a summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps a record of the Proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most im-portant speeches delivered in that body.

Its Foreign and Domestic Correspondence is carefully provided for, and its Literary Miscel-lany, chiefly original, being supplied by many of the best writers of the country, makes it em phatically a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

My subscribers have stood by the Era hand-somely. No paper can boast warmer or more steadfast friends. They have not forgotten that, whatever the claims and merits of other papers, the Era, in the face of imminent perils. was the pioneer to Freedom of the Press in this slaveholding District, and has been for eleven years the only journal at the seat of the Fed-eral Government, representing the sentiments of the Free States on the great Question of the Country, the only journal through which their loyal representatives in Congress could find voice and vindication. They have not forgotten, nor will they forget, that while papers engaged in the same Cause elsewhere, have strong local interests to rely upon, and the papers printed here, opposed to our Cause, thrive through the patronage of the Federal Government, the Era is uniformly proscribed by that Government, and its legal right to official advertisements denied, while, so far from having he support, it is constantly subjected to the opposition, of strong local interests; so that its only dependence is upon those enlightened friends of Freedom, all over the country, who appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a sentinel on the outpost of Freedom.

G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., November 1, 1857.

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ive cents on each semi-yearly, subscriber, except in the case of Clubs. A Club of five subscribers, at \$8, will entitle the person making it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten, at \$15, to a copy for

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THE GLOBE.

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS. I publish now my annual Prospectues of the Da

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I publish now my annual Prospectues of the Daily Globe, and The Congressional Globe and Appendix, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall recommence publishing the above-named papers. They have be en published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

The Daily Globe will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress, as taken down by reporters equal, at itenst, to any corps of short-hand writers in this or in any other county. A majority of them will, each, he able to report, rerbatim, ten thousand words an nour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent sreakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hur. When the debates of ady do not make more than forty columns, they shall appear in the Daily Globe of the next moraing, which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

It is also my intention, from time to time, as occasion may require, to publish my reminiscences of the public men with whom I have been associated during the last twenty-eight years. Ancedotes of General Jackson, and the leaders of the party, which he enduded and the leading men of other parties, —17 believe, be interesting now, when partisan bitterness has abated.

In becoming the reporter of the debates of Congress, I deemed it proper to say, that the Globe would never be a partisan paper. This pledge will not be forfeited by introducing as a contribution to his ory the political traits of character which dis apushed the public men of my time. Although I am, and attend to remain, a thorough Democrat, I will never obtrade my principles in a way o make them obnoxious to any party. But in regard to prevent and the research of the United States the Annual Reports of the West States. The Annu

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stamps, which is preferance to any consilver.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapers that desire he Globe; but I will send the Daily Globe during the session to all who shall publish this prospectus area times before the first Monday of next December.

Those who may publish should send their papers containing it to me, marked with a pen, to direct attention to it.

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